

The Weekly Caucasian.

By JULIAN, ALLEN & Co.
No. 111, N. E. corner of 1st and 2nd streets, Lexington, Va.

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LEXINGTON, APRIL 25, 1866.
Salutary.

We herewith present to the public the first number of "The Caucasian." Of its matter and manner it is not our province to speak. That is with the reader and the public.

The intention and desire of the proprietors is to render the paper a valuable and welcome visitor in the hands of all who may favor it with their patronage, valuable not merely because of its political proclivities, but for much that makes up the aggregate of a well-conducted newspaper, taking in its scope something to interest and instruct from the several branches of literature, as well as from the field of politics.

In politics will lend its aid in furthering the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, the Democratic and Conservative parties, and oppose, in a generous and courteous manner, all the measures advocated by the Radical party of the country, as tending to the destruction of what we have left of a mighty Republic, and opposed alike to justice and the reestablishment of those friendly and fraternal relations that made us a nation eminently homogeneous before the unfortunate contest through which we have so lately passed.

We believe the real want of the country and its people is peace, oblivion of the past; and a return to the usual avocations of life, that prosperity, which gives content, and settled political convictions, which ensure stability of government, may speedily take the place of anarchy and confusion worse confounded. To the accomplishment of these ends, by the shortest and best means, as we may understand them, we shall continually labor with whatever force and energy we may be able to wield. The tree is judged by its fruit—a newspaper by its sayings and doings. With all good citizens, we desire to see the Government restored to its pristine purity and glory; but cannot believe that this can be accomplished by equalizing the scales to maintain a party in power, only taxing the people of States who are unwelcome, disfranchised, and proscribed. We do not see that this is the plan to insure a speedy and steadfast love and respect for the Government, or a means at all conducive to the tegeting of feelings of forgiveness for the past, or even its forgetfulness. Perhaps the Radical party, as a whole, may be honest in their convictions; but if so, they are opposed to all maxima governing similar cases. The child is taught to love by kindness, not by the rod; the animal is better broken by the same rule.

That we are and have been Southern in our sympathies, we make no denial, and have no concealments. But, like the entire people of the South, we have accepted, and do accept, of the situation of our people. We surrounded with them. We have no further fight. On the contrary, we want peace; we never wanted war. We want the people who honestly stood up and made a manly and glorious fight for what they believed to be right, treated as equals—not as serfs. Their manhood and valor in the late war warrants them in expecting it; their numerical strength entitles them to it, and they must and will have it.

The Radical party, which claim to be intensely Union, and which have constantly denied the right of a State to dissolve its political bonds with sister States, now holds that eleven States are out of the Union. They were not before the ordinance of secession, said this same party; and if they are out now, surely this party has turned them out, for their own acts show them to be members of the Union. President Johnson, elected in part by the present Radicals, but with no such questions in the platform of the party as now make up the role of Radicalism, declares these States never to have been legally out of the Union, and at present fully entitled to representation, and all else making up equality. The Radical party would centralize all power, and perpetuate themselves by a resort to indiscriminate negro suffrage and negro amalgamation; would blot out all State lines, and thus lay the foundation of a vast empire, by denying State rights, and legislating for them on questions vital and important to themselves only. Against these odious and tyrannical doctrines, President Johnson, in his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, in his speech of the 23d of February, in his veto of the Civil Rights bill—a bill of disability, and one calculated to really dissolve the Union—and in his speech at the arena only a few evenings since, has planted himself as firmly as a Jackson—as firmly and "stolidly" as the eternal rocks. In all this, we are with and for him, and opposed to a mongrel breed, or a mongrel government, for this "is a government of white men" and ought to remain so now and forever.

But our quarrel is not with individuals. We hope to be courteous and forbearing to all—to be forgiving and forgiving—and while we may at times deal roughly with parties, or even with individuals it may be, it will only be done with a view of inducing a return to those correct principles for which our people were once celebrated, and which are so much needed at the present time. We seek no quarrel with

any one, and shall honestly and faithfully labor to secure the adoption of the principles held by the Democratic party, and by the entire body of Conservatives of the time. In malice against none, we go forward, only claiming for the people of the South the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the Constitution of a country they have contributed so much to develop and adorn, and for which some of their best men have labored, and some of their best blood been poured out.

We shall constantly call upon our friends, whether of one side or another, to come up to the polls and vote down, and vote out of power, those now holding sway. This is a duty, not only to ourselves, but to their neighbors, and to the country itself. Ballots are more potent than bayonets, and if the prerogative is long neglected, the yoke of the tyrant may be so firmly fixed upon our necks that no power will be able to shake it off, or disenthral the people from it.

Exchanges.

With the few exchanges that we have had, we have found it quite a task to make up a good and readable paper, for the first week. We hope soon to so extend our exchange list as to remedy this evil. In the meantime, we return our thanks to our cotemporaries of the Express and Register of this city; the Republican; Saline County Progress; Davis County Torchlight; Hannibal Monitor; Warrensburg Signal; Carle (Ill.) Constitution and Union, for exchanges in advance, which have materially assisted us in our labor.

Jeff Davis.

Late dispatches from Washington announce that the investigation into the charge that Mr. Davis was accessory to the murder of Mr. Lincoln is unfounded. After careful and critical investigation, the committee charged with the work, acquit him of the whole thing, out-and-out, as no doubt they should, for there was no more foundation for the accusation against him than against the most Esquimaux.

The trial of Mr. Davis is still protracted, and how long he will have to wait does not yet appear. Not long, it is to be hoped. The President having declared the war at an end, and peace re-established, surely there can be no good reason to continue him in prison much longer. It is hinted, but whether upon good authority or not we cannot say, that Mr. Davis is to be paroled at once, if any importance is to be attached to the declaration of the President, in his annual message, that all good citizens should look for a general amnesty at no distant day, surely, that time has arrived.

Rowdiness in Ray County.

The Richmond (Ray County) Freeman says it is not correct that the parties were bushwhackers who recently armed themselves, but two innocent citizens very badly, and threatened to break up the Circuit Court, when in session some three weeks ago. It says they were men who had fought nobly in the Federal army. The Freeman desires the statement to be corrected, saying, it is bad enough for Ray County to have the name of such a row, to say nothing of the disgraceful report that it was gotten up by bushwhackers. This would seem to be a distinction without any particular difference. If there is any, it would seem to make against those who profess to be the observers and upholders of the law, and yet become law-breakers—violent at that. Of bushwhackers one looks only for disorders and depravity. But, indeed, if Radicalism were to be carried out as taught by the leaders of the Radical party, it would be no better than bushwhacking, and the result would be a continued series of lawlessness. If it be correct, as stated by the Freeman, that the turbulent men alluded to "fought nobly in the Federal army," the conclusion is almost irresistible that their social cities were drawn from the fountains of Missouri Radicalism.

The New York Herald publishes a call for a Woman's Rights Convention for May 10, 1866, in the church of the Puritans in New York. Equal rights to all seems to be the leading feature of the meeting, as stated in the call; which means that the women want to vote, wear the breeches, &c. If the object were thus stated it would be for better, for our taste, than for the ladies to be quarrelling for a privilege just attempted to be given to the negroes: To shorten the dress, to diminish the size of hoops, to do away with waterfalls, and fall back upon primitives in general dress, alluring to the feminine.

Rev. A. H. DEAN, a Major in the Federal service, has been arrested in Cass county, on suspicion of preaching the gospel without the fear of Radicalism, or saying please to that most liberal and enlightened political organization. How long are these things to continue? We answer, until our people, our whole people, vote this party out of power. A large body of the people here have been expecting that the Radicals would grow ashamed of such conduct; but as yet we see no indications of it.

A great many persons are at a loss to know what to do with a ragged and mutilated currency that accumulates on their hands. It is the easiest thing in the world, and without any expense. When you get three dollars' worth on hand, put it in a small package, pin a paper and around it with your name, postoffice address and amount; then put it in an envelop and address it to the Treasury of the United States, Washington, D. C. In a few days you will receive new currency in return. It goes and returns free of postage.

The Caucasian.

We are so frequently asked why we chose the above title for our paper, in preference to some more common and more significant title, that we have concluded to answer the inquiry thus publicly, as a saving of time, and perhaps give the means of a more extended place of information. As to the common-place title, we remark that we considered all of them hackneyed and inappropriate; and that as suggestive of its character or cause, we know of no name that covers the case, and answers so well as the one chosen.

We herewith append the description of the Caucasian, or White Man, from the new American Cyclopaedia:

"The Caucasian race is one of the five varieties into which mankind is divided by Blumenbach. It is also one of the three varieties in the classification of Cuvier, one of the fifteen species of that of Bory de St. Vincent, and appears in other classifications. According to Blumenbach it is the *caucasica* and *original* race from which the others have been produced. Its characteristics are a white complexion, reddish cheeks, nut-brown hair, round head, oval face, with regular features, even brow, thin and regularly curved nose, small mouth, perpendicular front teeth, and full round chin. It embraces the most powerful and enlightened nations of the world, and its general external appearance is such that Manners, recognized by two races of men, or Caucasian, or beautiful, and the Mongolian, or ugly. To it belong all the ancient and modern Europeans, excepting the Finnish tribes, the Indians, Persians, Phoenicians, Hebrews, Arabs, and other tribes of Western Asia, and the Egyptians, Abyssinians, Galla, and other inhabitants of North Africa."

There is where we derive the name.

And is it not appropriate and suggestive? We think so. We are Caucasian in blood, in birth, and in prejudice, and do not expect to place above in the scale of civilization, in morality, in usefulness, in religion, in the arts, in sciences, in mechanics, either the Mongolian, the Indian, or the Negro. For the advancement of our own kind—our own variety—we shall labor. Let the Mongolian, the Red Man, the Negro do likewise, as God has given him the ability, and the opportunity. If we are not marked like the Caucasian, then we are not of that family. If we are not beautiful, as compared with the other varieties, then we are a mistake in history, to be corrected only by a constitutional amendment."

From this noble race has sprung all that we have, in every department of science, trade, navigation and the useful arts. The designation includes all, excludes none, who belong to this distinct variety. God meant something we suppose, when He created our first parents white. He delegated to them certain things. Among these, were intellect of a higher order than has been transmitted from them to any other tribe, and most nobly have they sustained and aspired themselves of the important charge. The same power, if given to the other varieties of the human family, have languished—not in slavery, as some latter-day philanthropists would urge, but in ineffectual and feebleness. They have produced nothing—done nothing—and it is a strong argument against their ability to do. They have not kept up. Their opportunities were of their own choosing or God's disposing, and while the white man has been busily employed in a development of the rich legacy left to him, they have been content to occupy a secondary position, and accept of the manifold benefits wrought out by their better—(better because of their intellect)—and more fortunate neighbors.

We claim nothing for the race that is not entitled to; nor do we suppose there are those of that family who will condemn themselves, in the face of facts, to award to others a mode of praise which they do not deserve, and have not labored to achieve.

God left the world in a state of nature; but he implanted in man—in white men—a desire to conquer and enjoy it. He commanded them to multiply and fill the earth; he gave them the mastery over all things—the beasts of the field, the birds of the air, and the leviathan, that huge monster of the deep. Who shall say they have not conquered and discharged the trust. To the white man, the world is indebted for countless blessings—more than we could enumerate in the space of a column. But they are patent to all. They have gone forward conquering and to conquer. They have discovered and peopled continents; have done great forests, thus making room for a better civilization than that found to exist among the aborigines, where any existed, giving them the advantages and gains of Caucasian intellect and Caucasian genius. They have lessened distance between points far removed from each other, until we are but ten or twelve days travel to the most important places in Europe; and when the wires shall be laid across the Atlantic, now admitted to be both feasible and possible, distance will no longer lend enchantment to the view. To that noble race we are indebted for the type we now use; for gunpowder and guns; for all kinds of machinery; for painting and sculpture; for steam and its application; for schools and colleges; boats and sea-going vessels; and for all else that has not fallen directly from the hands of the Creator. The Caucasian has kept alive and burning the pure flame of religion, and blessed the world by its extension, if not to all parts of the world, as commanded, to most of it, and he is still pushing the conquest of the cross to others, remote now, but by dint of his energy and perseverance, soon to be as accessible as London, or Paris, or Constantinople, or Peking. What need has such a race for an admixture of blood? It would be a dangerous experiment. It might do, and it might not. Let him push forward. Avow his influence will be felt and acted upon by races inferior in intellect and industry, and it may be urged forward in the line that has been so well laid down by the Caucasian.

The Breach Widens.

The bill to dissolve the Union, debase white men, enfranchise the negro, and pervert the Radical party in power, and the bill to amend the Civil Rights Bill, which was vetoed by President Johnson because of its unconstitutionality, unfairness, and mischievous tendencies, has been carried, and it is claimed, by the constitutional majority over the President's objections. The bill is so manifestly unconstitutional that little fear is entertained that it will not be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and become void. As it is, fortunately for the country, most of its provisions depend on under officers for their execution and enforcement, thereby relieving the President of that duty; and it will be strange, if before it shall go into operation, there will be a Radical left in place to enforce its provisions.

But if there should be those in office willing to enforce a law so odious, unjust, tyrannical, unconstitutional and partisan, the oath taken by the President on his induction into office, precludes the possibility of its enforcement, for, in his oath of office, he swore to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. Of course he could not defend the Constitution by enforcing an unconstitutional enactment, any more than he could fail to enforce a constitutional law. He will not do it. It may be a comfort to those who wish to see the inquiry enforced, to have it intimated that the President is weakening, and all that kind of New York Herald folly; but ASBY JOHNSON will stand firmly to the work, on the basis of the unconstitutionality of this mischievous document, until he has not only killed it dead, but given its authors a knock on the heads that, if it does not serve to send them to Europe, will consign them to the comforts of home. How can he do otherwise? Is an unconstitutional enactment a law to be administered? If it is unconstitutional, as a matter of course it is void and of no effect. He has so declared it; and who expects to see him enforce such a thing under such circumstances. As a matter of information, and as a matter of record, we publish the bill to-day entire.

Hon. JOHN HUNTER has been making a speech in Congress lately, in which he castigates the leaders of the Radical party there severely, for the consumption of so much time in useless debate about the woolly-head, and states it as a fact that the debates, as published, occupy over four hundred pages more matter for this Congress than for the last, when a presidential election was pending, and the war in full operation. Mr. H.'s speech was a very good one, to our thinking, and a telling one, too, if we judge by the frequent interruptions of the speaker by those opposed to the Democracy. Among other things, Mr. H. denounced President Johnson, as against the charge of treason and usurpation, hurled against him by those members of Congress who wish to have their blood improved by an infusion of the African, and defied them to point to the instance in which the President had exhibited any of those traits attributed to him by such little people as THAD. STEVENS. Of course none of them pointed him to the instance.

The Terre Haute Express says there is an exhibition in that city a spinning machine which is one of the most remarkable inventions of the age. The machine was patented by a Quaker lady in 1865, who brought it to its present state of perfection after the constant study and labor of ten long years. Mrs. M. Hulings, the inventor, is now 65 years of age, her eyes are very bright, but her hair is white as snow. She says that many labor-saving machines have been invented for the use of men, but that she has spent the best years of her life in getting up one invention for the benefit of poor hard-working women, and has succeeded admirably, for this spinner must and will come into general use.

"The Right Way"—a six by nine paper published in Boston, and whose motto should be "steal well," complains, in a late number, that the publication of the paper costs \$1000 per week, exclusive of postage, and adds that the publishers receive only about \$150 per week from those to whom the paper is sent. We should think that such "material aid" would, ere this, have convinced those concerned in it that the people did not relish the abominable stuff therein contained—that there was quite too much dog-meat in the thing to be digested, or even swallowed.

To us, it is a joke of good size, to hear Radical papers and orators talking about the President trying to keep the Southern States out of the Union. It sounds well; has the ring of honesty and sincerity in it—over the left. It is worse even than Satan quoting Scripture. The temptation on the Mount is nothing to it. Judas Iscariot's protestation of faith is a small sized joke compared with it.

The refusal of a justice to marry a black man and a white woman; the refusal of a hotel keeper to lodge or feed a negro; or of a church to sell a pew to a negro, subjects by the Civil Rights Bill, the "offending" party to a fine of \$1000, or imprisonment, or both.

Some of the people of Kansas, who boast themselves on the extent of their Radicalism, have just lately discovered that Jim Lane is a great scamp. Most people had known that for many years. All who report shall be saved. There is yet room for the vilest scoundrel.

The following letter explains itself fully enough, and intelligently enough, to be understood:

LANCASTER, O., March 24, 1866.

"To the Governor of Mississippi:

SIR—In 1858 I brought to this State, from the South, several dozen books belonging to the Mississippi State Library. For the manner in which they came into my possession, I have the honor to refer you to my military history, 'on file in the War Department.' The period having, in my opinion, arrived when property that fell into the hands of officers and soldiers during the war can be safely restored, I have the honor to inform you that I have placed the books referred to in the office of Adams & Co.'s Express, in this city, subject to your order.

"With the hope that your people may speedily recover from the effects of the war, I have the honor to be, your Excellency's obedient servant.

"HUGH EWING.

"Late Brevet Major Gen. U. S. V."

We hope the example of Gen. Ewing will be followed by thousands of others, who, during the late contest, appropriated to themselves money, horses, mules, wagons, furniture, clothing, books, watches, and a long catalogue of other articles, some ceremony. It is in all these articles, some were returned, as by the proclamation of the President, there is no more war, and should be no more theiving. Some of the fiery they surreptitiously procured might be of service to the original owners, in the line indicated by the letter, as well as in furniture, stock and money. A long line of stock left this country, without the consent of the owners thereof, as well as a large catalogue of the other property, which, if returned now, would materially assist those who owned them in making ready for a new beginning in the line of living. This is true of all sections of the State; and our people would hail with joy, the reception of a letter conveying the intelligence that they were subject to their order. It would assist in reconstruction.

Oil in Franklin County.

The Franklin News, after stating that rich deposits of lead and copper continued to be discovered in that county, says that petroleum is one of the elements of wealth there. Of the character of the oil, the News says:

A few days ago a gentleman of character and scientific learning, from St. Louis, on a tour of inspection, went through our county, and while here, visited the Landfonger farm, in the southern portion of the county, where it is said he has been found, and after a careful examination of the locality and indications, returned at once to St. Louis, to organize a company for the immediate development of the Franklin county oil region, having first made out a plan of the land, and the location of the land for that purpose. This gentleman (whose name we suppress at the present, by request) has traveled extensively through the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and assures us that the oil in this county is finer than he ever saw in the Oil Creek region, and the crude oil which he showed us as a specimen, and which he gathered from the surface of the stream, he assures us contains 90 per cent. lubricating oil. This gentleman then told us that the oil can be reached at a depth of 250 feet, and will be found in paying quantities. These wells will be about five miles from the Southern Pacific Railroad, and about sixty miles from St. Louis, and the cost of transportation is more than the oil will not only prove a source of wealth to those who engage in the oil business, but be of untold profit to the entire country.

The New Orleans Picayune comments with truth and moderation upon President Johnson's strictures on the peculiarly obnoxious discrimination which the so-called Civil Rights Bill makes in favor of the blacks over the whites, and congratulates the South that he has again thrown himself into the breach in defense of the little liberty yet remaining to the country.

The reputation of the Hon. (2) T. J. BAYNE, alias BAYNE, of the Missouri Legislature, has reached New York, as will be inferred from the following from the New York Ledger:

"The 'Honorable member' who was recently appointed a committee to investigate the case of the late Governor of Missouri, has reported in part, and asks for power to send for persons and papers. He says if he had known how much there was to do, he never would have undertaken the job.

Official statements show that the business in indigo in England last year, was equal to eleven million dollars in American money. Most of it came from Bengal and Peru. About three-fourths of the whole amount was re-shipped for exportation; the United States receiving 6,868 cwt.

Thanksgiving is ordered by Acting Governor Geo. R. SARRIN, of this State, for to-morrow, the 28th of April. We suppose it will be generally observed, for Mr. SARRIN's party are thankful for the offices; the Democrats and Conservatives thankful they have not long to serve.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (the Inman line) have just added another to the many floating palaces owned by them—the City of Paris.

Seven and a half columns of the Saline County Progress are occupied with Sheriff's Sales, in partition, and under execution.

The riderpost is reported to exist in a very virulent type, among the mules, in Louisiana.

The press, &c., upon which our paper is printed, were furnished by the St. Louis Typo Foundry.

The population of the city of London is as great as that of the whole of Scotland.

The cholera took off 6,400 people in Paris.

Peaches and apricots in Southern California.

Restored Property.

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"Late Brevet Major Gen. U. S. V."

We hope the example of Gen. Ewing will be followed by thousands of others, who, during the late contest, appropriated to themselves money, horses, mules, wagons, furniture, clothing, books, watches, and a long catalogue of other articles, some ceremony. It is in all these articles, some were returned, as by the proclamation of the President, there is no more war, and should be no more theiving. Some of the fiery they surreptitiously procured might be of service to the original owners, in the line indicated by the letter, as well as in furniture, stock and money. A long line of stock left this country, without the consent of the owners thereof, as well as a large catalogue of the other property, which, if returned now, would materially assist those who owned them in making ready for a new beginning in the line of living. This is true of all sections of the State; and our people would hail with joy, the reception of a letter conveying the intelligence that they were subject to their order. It would assist in reconstruction.

The following letter explains itself fully enough, and intelligently enough, to be understood:

LANCASTER, O., March 24, 1866.

"To the Governor of Mississippi:

SIR—In 1858 I brought to this State, from the South, several dozen books belonging to the Mississippi State Library. For the manner in which they came into my possession, I have the honor to refer you to my military history, 'on file in the War Department.' The period having, in my opinion, arrived when property that fell into the hands of officers and soldiers during the war can be safely restored, I have the honor to inform you that I have placed the books referred to in the office of Adams & Co.'s Express, in this city, subject to your order.

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